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MANY LIVES LOST

In a Most Destructive Hotel Fire at Fort Wayne, Ind.

NUMBER OF MISSING.

The Burning of the Register Renders Accurate Estimate of Fatalities Impossible—The Fire Was Discovered at Half-Past Three O'Clock Sunday Morning in the Elevator Shaft.

At least 12 persons lost their lives in a fire which destroyed the New Aveline hotel at Fort Wayne, Ind., early Sunday morning. The entire interior of the building is a smoldering heap of ruins and how many dead are concealed by the debris can only be conjectured. The hotel register was consumed by the fire and there is no accurate means of determining who is missing.

Charred wood, bricks and twisted girders are piled up between the walls to the second story. Piece by piece this must be removed before the roll of the dead can be completed. Some of the bodies taken out are mangled and charred beyond recognition. The fire was discovered at 3:30 Sunday morning in the elevator shaft by Night Clerk Ralph Pipkins. He rushed to the upper floors, alarming the guests until the flames, which had spread with great rapidity, drove them back. His efforts, however, saved many lives.

The hotel was erected half a century ago and the wood work was dry as tinder. Within a few minutes from the time the fire was discovered the whole interior was a mass of flames and the only avenue of escape was by the windows.

The fire department rescued many of the guests by means of ladders, but some, frenzied by the rush of flames, leaped from windows to the street.

R. S. Johnson, of Pana, Ill., jumped from the fifth story. His body struck a balcony and bounded far into the street. He died a short time later.

As the flames increased men and women were seen in the windows of their rooms imploring help. Some did not wait for the assistance of the firemen and leaped to the street. Those who left their rooms before the flames cut off their retreat were able to make their way to the fire escape and were saved.

That there are several bodies in the ruins is the belief of Fire Chief Hilbrecht and Chief of Police Anckenbruck places his estimate of dead yet in the ruins as high as 20. The New Aveline Hotel was a six story building of brick. It stood in the business centre of the city. The hotel and its furnishings were valued at \$80,000.

A special from Copper Hill, Tenn., states that a posse of Tennessee and Georgia citizens and United States officers have captured in the mountains of Fannin county, Tennessee, the notorious outlaw John Harper. Harper murdered Allison England near Blue Ridge over a year ago. He was arrested and incarcerated in jail in Atlanta February 1, 1908, pending his appeal to the supreme court for the murder of Sheriff Keith of Murray county, Georgia in July, 1907. Rewards amounting to nearly \$900 dollars were out for his arrest which was accomplished by making him believe that the house in which he was concealed was being burned down.

FAMOUS OUTLAW CAUGHT.
John Harper Surrounded by a Large Posse and Captured.

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DROWNED HERSELF
Because She Thought She Had Killed Her Child.

Crazed by the thought that she might have accidentally killed her son by a mistaken dose of medicine ten months ago, Mrs. R. L. Poole jumped in the Etowah river and drowned herself Thursday. She lived in Rome, Ga. On Wednesday she was tried for lunacy and found guilty. She resisted going to jail and was committed to the care of her husband during the day. While her husband was not looking she slipped away, went to the river and jumped in. It was found that she had tied her own arms before jumping into the river to prevent any efforts being made unconsciously.

WAS REFUSED BAIL.
Decision of the Supreme Court in Grover Welsh Case.

The supreme court has refused to grant bail to Grover C. Welsh, who is now in the Lancaster jail charged with the killing of Berry B. Mobley. The killing took place last February on a train near Heath Springs and was the outcome of a shooting affray in which Mobley killed Stephen Welsh, brother of Grover, and Thos. Clayborn. The attorneys in their argument for bail claimed that Mobley was the aggressor, but this was denied by the prosecution.

PARTY RULES

FOR GOVERNING MEMBERSHIP OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

The Qualification of Voters, and the Conduct of Primary Elections of the Democratic Party of This State.

The following rules shall govern the membership of the different subordinate Democratic Clubs of this State, the qualification of voters at the primary elections held by the party, the conduct of the primary election to be held on the last Tuesday of August, and the second primary held two weeks later, if one is necessary.

Rule 1. The qualifications for membership in any subordinate club of the Democratic Party of this State, or for voting at a Democratic primary, shall be as follows, viz: The applicant for membership, or voter, shall be twenty-one years of age, or shall become so before the succeeding general election, and be a white Democrat, or a negro who voted for General Hampton in 1876, and has voted the Democratic ticket continuously since. Provided, that no white man shall be excluded from participation in the Democratic primary who shall take the pledge required by the rules of the Democratic Party.

The managers at each box at the primary election shall require every voter in a Democratic primary election to pledge himself to abide results of the primary, and to support the nominees of the party, and to take the following oath and pledge, viz: "I do solemnly swear that I am duly qualified to vote at this election according to the rules of the Democratic Party, and that I have not voted before at this election, and pledge myself to support the nominees of this primary."

Rule 2. Every negro applying for membership in a Democratic Club, or offering to vote in a Democratic primary election, must produce a written statement of ten reputable white men who shall swear that they know of their own knowledge that the applicant or voter voted for General Hampton in 1876, and has voted the Democratic ticket continuously since. The said ticket shall be placed in the ballot box by the managers, and returned with the poll lists to the County Chairman. The managers of election shall keep a separate list of all negro voters, and return it with poll list to the County Chairman.

No person shall be permitted to vote unless he has been enrolled on a club at least five days before the said primary election. Provided, that in Charleston County the voter must have his name on the club list at least six days before the said primary election.

The club lists shall be inspected by and certified to by the president and secretary and turned over to the managers to be used as the regular list.

Rule 3. Each County Executive Committee of the Democratic Party in this State shall meet on or before the first Monday of each election year and shall appoint three managers for each primary election precinct in their respective Counties, who shall hold the primary election provided under the Democratic Constitution, in accordance with the Acts of the General Assembly of this State regulating primary elections, the Constitution of the Democratic Party of this State, and the rules herein set forth. The names of such managers may be published by the Chairman of each County Executive Committee in one or more County papers at least two weeks before the election.

Rule 4. Each voter in said primary shall vote two ballots, on which shall be printed the name or names of the candidates voted for by him for each of the offices to be filled, together with the name of the office. The tickets to be voted shall be furnished by the State and County Executive Committees respectively, and shall contain the names of all candidates for the representative offices and no other tickets shall be used. The tickets to be voted shall be in the following forms, one for United States Senator.

Governor.
Lieutenant Governor.
Secretary of State.
Comptroller General.
State Treasurer.
Adjutant and Inspector General.
State Superintendent of Education.
Attorney General.
Railroad Commissioner.
The other with spaces to suit the different Counties:
For Congress — District.
For Solicitor — Judicial Circuit.
State Senator.
House of Representatives.
Sheriff.
Judge of Probate.
Clerk of Court.
County Supervisor.
Coroner.
County Superintendent of Education.
Treasurer.
Auditor.
Magistrate.
Master.
County Commissioners.

No vote for House of Representatives shall be counted unless it contains as many names as the county is entitled to representatives.

Rule 5. The managers of election shall open the polls at 8 o'clock, A. M., and shall close them at 4 o'clock, P. M.; provided, that in the city of Charleston the polls shall open at 8 o'clock A. M., and shall close at 6 o'clock P. M. After tabulating the result, the managers shall

TRAPPED BY FLAMES.

FIRE CAUSES THE LOSS OF SIX LIVES.

Many People Rescued by the Firemen and Police—Origin of Fire Very Peculiar.

An early Sunday morning fire in a four-story brick tenement at No. 17 Humboldt street, a thickly populated section of Brooklyn, caused the death of six persons and the serious injury of four others. Every member of the family, consisting of a mother and four children, are among the dead.

There were many thrilling escapes by police and firemen and it was due to their brave work that the death list was not larger.

A half dozen or more persons who were trapped in the upper stories were saved by jumping into life nets. The financial list caused by the fire is estimated at \$10,000.

The fire started in the cellar of the building when the people comprising the eight families living in the house were asleep. It had gained much headway before it was discovered and three policemen repeatedly risked their lives in dragging people from within reach of the flames.

When the firemen came the fire had spread through the entire rear of the house where the fire escapes were, and the terror-stricken inmates of the upper floors had been driven to the front rooms where they were hanging from windows shrieking for help. Ladders and life lines were quickly brought into use and most of the imperiled persons were thus rescued.

The Abrams family lived on the third floor. For some reason, the flames swept through their apartment so that the only way of escape was by jumping from the windows. Charles Abrams and his sister Anna did this, but both struck an iron railing and were dead when picked up. Mrs. Abrams and her other children, Sadie, and Carrie, were burned to death, clasped in each other's arms.

certify the same and forward the ballot-box, poll list and all other papers relating to such election, by one of their number of Executive Committee, to the Chairman of the respective Democratic County Executive Committees within forty-eight hours after the close of the polls.

Rule 6. The County Democratic Executive Committee shall assemble at their respective Court Houses on the morning of the second day after the election, on or before 12 o'clock M., to tabulate the returns and declare the results of the primary, so far as the same relate to members of the General Assembly and County Officers, and shall forward immediately to the Chairman of the State Executive Committee at Columbia, S. C., the result of the election in their respective Counties, for U. S. Senator, State Officers, Congressmen and Solicitors.

Rule 7. The protests and contests for County Officers shall be filed within five days after the election with the Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and said Executive Committee shall hear and determine the same. The State Executive Committee shall hear and decide protests and contests as to United States Senator, State Officers, Congressmen and Solicitors, and ten days shall be allowed for filing the same.

Rule 8. Candidates for the General Assembly and for County Officers shall file with the Chairman of the County Executive Committee a pledge in writing, to abide the results of the primary and support the nominees thereof. Candidates for other offices shall file such pledge with the Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Provided, That the pledge of such candidate shall be filed on or before 12 o'clock, meridian, of the day preceeding the day fixed by the County Executive Committee or the State Executive Committee for the first campaign meeting of the County of State respectively; provided, further, that in Charleston County the candidates for congress, solicitor and county officers shall file their pledges and pay their assessments within the time fixed by the County Executive Committee. No vote for any candidate who has not paid his assessment nor complied with this rule shall be counted.

The following is the form of the oath: "As a candidate for the office of — in the Democratic primary election, to be held on the last Tuesday in August, I hereby pledge myself to abide the results of such primary and support the nominees thereof, and that I am not, nor will I become, the candidate of any faction, either privately or publicly suggested, other than the regular Democratic nomination." If the candidate is running for the United States Senate, or for the United States House of Representatives this additional pledge shall be required: "I will support the political principles and policies of the Democratic Party during the term of Office for which I may be elected, and work in accord with my Democratic associates in Congress on all party questions." This the — day of —

Rule 9. In the primary election herein provided for, a majority of the votes cast shall be necessary to nominate candidates. A second primary when necessary, shall be held two weeks after the first, as provided under the Constitution of the party, and shall be subject to the rules governing the first primary. At said

(Continued on Page Three.)

FAVOR BRYAN.

Congressmen in Doubtful States Declare That He Would

ENTHUSE THE PEOPLE

And Poll More Votes Than Any Other Candidate the Democrats Could Nominate.—They Say All States Should Send Instructed Delegates for Bryan to the Democratic Convention at Denver.

"We want you to tell the Democrats of South Carolina that, with one exception, there is not a Democratic congressman, who represents a doubtful district west of the Alleghany mountains who does not feel that the defeat of Bryan at the Denver convention would imperil Democratic success in his district. We want the aid of the South to preserve our political lives, and we do not want the Democrats to wait till the Denver convention but to express themselves now in no uncertain terms by instructing their delegates for Bryan."

"If Bryan is the nominee, then we will certainly return to congress and other doubtful districts in our States now represented by Republicans will send Democrats. If Bryan is defeated for the nomination, many of us will as certainly be defeated. We keep in close touch with the sentiment in our districts, as we have to, and this is our deliberate judgment."

This is what Judge D. W. Shackelford, a congressman from Missouri, said to Mr. Zack McGhee, the Washington correspondent of The State one day last week, to which there was hearty and unanimous agreement at an informal conference Mr. McGhee held with Democratic congressmen from the Middle West (Sates at Congress hall. There were present, besides Judge Shackelford, Messrs. Hamilton of Iowa, Murphy of Wisconsin, Russell of Missouri, Adair of Indiana, Ashbrook of Ohio, and Kimball of Kentucky.

Mr. McGhee had talked in the afternoon also with Messrs. Denver of Ohio, and Dixon and Rauch of Indiana. They are all of one accord and without reserve in declaring that the defeat of Bryan at Denver, if anything should bring about such an unexpected possibility, would mean disaster to Democratic hopes not only for the presidential and congressional tickets but for all local tickets. And they each assure him that this is the view entertained by all the Democratic congressmen in the States of the Middle West, with the single exception of Mr. Hammond of Minnesota, who thinks that Johnson would be stronger in Minnesota than Bryan.

"If Bryan is nominated," said one, "then I expect to run and get elected, but if any movement hostile to Mr. Bryan names another man, then I know that there is not a possible chance for me, because Democrats will knife the whole ticket. If any other man should be nominated, even though not hostile to Bryan, the Democrats would not come to the polls for it is impossible to get up any enthusiasm except for Bryan."

"There are five counties in my district," said Mr. Ashbrook of Ohio. "Two of these are Republican, two are doubtful, though now Democratic and one is safely Democratic. With Bryan heading the ticket, I can easily carry the two doubtful districts and will get a plurality of 2,000, but if Bryan is not named at Denver I fear the consequences, though even then I think I could get a plurality of something like 1,000."

Mr. Denver of Ohio is the first Democrat who has ever represented his district in Congress. He has been the county chairman of the Democratic party in his county and he knows the sentiment among the people throughout Ohio. His district is now thoroughly Republican by nearly 5,000. He says with Bryan as the nominee there is an excellent chance of carrying Ohio for the Democratic party.

Mr. Hamilton is the only Democrat from Iowa. "With Bryan as the Democratic nominee," he said, "and with Taft the Republican nominee for president, Allison again nominated for the senate, I believe there is an excellent chance of carrying Iowa. This would not be the case with any other man in place of Bryan. In the northern part of Iowa, next to Minnesota, there is a little sentiment for Johnson, but the overwhelming sentiment among Iowa Democrats is beyond all possible doubt for Bryan, and he is a great favorite with Republicans."

Only two other men mentioned Johnson. One of these was Mr. Murphy of Wisconsin. "We know Johnson up in Wisconsin," said he, "and the people do not take to him at all. They want Bryan. I honestly believe that Bryan could carry Wisconsin against Taft. Mr. Murphy's district is largely Republican, but party lines are being broken up. The people want reform and they will vote for the man who they think will give it to them, the three favorites being Roosevelt, LaFollette and Bryan."

All the Indiana Democrats refer to the three districts in their State now represented by Republicans who hold their seats by small majorities. These are Gilhams, with a majority of 350 over his Democratic opponent, with 1,490 votes for the Prohibition and

WEIRD THINGS

ARE TOLD ABOUT THE DOINGS OF SOME FANATICS.

Two Followers of "Unknown Tongue" Will Be Arraigned on Charge of Lunacy in Pike County, Ga.

There have been some sensational developments in Pike County, Ga., recently with reference to a religious sect which has been operating for the past several years through that section, Vega, in Pike county being the central points of operations. A lot of these people have been acting so strangely that they have been severely criticised, and in fact, in a number of instances their conduct has been such, it is claimed that it has become objectionable to the community.

Last summer they ran a camp meeting at Vega, which became so notorious that people from the entire surrounding country flocked there to witness the performances. The leaders claimed to have received miraculous power, and to have a special favor called the "unknown tongue," which consisted of such an alleged jabbering as was probably never before witnessed, unintelligible to ordinary begins but clearly understood as they claimed by all the followers of the new religion.

Some times various individuals would go off into a trance like state, in which condition they would remain for hours and days, and at times would tramp the fields and woods, shouting and moaning, until the neighborhood would become alarmed and the women and children much frightened. In the meantime representatives of the new sect were traveling the country, begging funds with which to establish an orphan's home at Vega and a large framed building had been erected, where several children had been collected.

This condition continued until the Pike County grand jury met two weeks ago, when certain citizens of the county went before the body and asked relief at its hands. It seems that the grand jury, in its efforts to aid the people of that section, returned two bills against two victims of the new religious order and the investigations of the alleged home resulted in two children from the home appearing before the body in Zebulon and from there sent to their former home in Columbus, Ga.

The citizens of Vega then took a hand and after public meetings notified Manager Stafford that he was not a proper person to be in charge of the place and that a proper man would have to be put in charge or the place closed. All children there were immediately sent to their former homes and it is probable that the orphanage is out of business. Interesting developments have been going on, however, in the ranks of the holiness followers. When the sheriff of the county went to arrest the young man and young woman, charged with vagrancy, a wonderful state of affairs was discussed.

From the information obtained these two people went into a trance at the camp meeting last summer, in which they lingered many days. They then went to the home of the young man's father where they have since been, actually refusing to do a single thing, not even bathing or changing wearing apparel. The food on which they have subsisted had to be carried to their rooms and fed to them. They are sights to look upon.

Strange as it may seem, the father of this young man is a respectable citizen and the family esteemed in the community and they stoutly maintain that there is nothing the matter with the young man and the young woman except that they "had the power of the Holy Ghost." In the discharge of his duty the sheriff carried the two to Zebulon and placed them in jail. The friends of the family at once made bond for their release, but when the sheriff opened the doors and told them to walk out they declined, saying that the "Lord had put them in jail and when He ordered them out they would obey."

Socialist candidates; Chaney, with 340 majority over the Democrat, and 1,620 votes for the Prohibition and Socialist candidates, and the late Mr. Brick, who had a majority of 207 over the Democrat and 2,190 for other candidates. These districts, they all declare, will be safely in the Democratic column if Bryan is nominated, and as surely Republican if he is not.

Messrs. Shackelford and Russell discussed the situation in Missouri, and they say that if Bryan is nominated Missouri will not only come back into the Democratic column so far as the presidential electors are concerned, but that 15 of the 16 congressmen will be Democrats. There are now 12 Democrats and four Republicans from Missouri. Congressman Rainey of Illinois says, "I can not speak from personal knowledge as to any other State, but I do know Illinois," he said. "We have a good chance of carrying Illinois if Bryan is the nominee. With any one else nominated there is absolutely no chance. With Bryan at the head of the ticket, we can elect 10 Democratic congressmen. I think we could elect nine without him. We no have five." Mr. Rainey himself carried his district by about 5,000 plurality, so that Bryan's defeat would not seriously effect him. He declares that it would have a vital effect upon the Democracy of the State, which is all for Bryan.

WHITE AND BLACKS

HAVE SOCIAL EQUALITY DINNER IN NEW YORK.

White Women Sandwiched in Between Negro Men and White Men

Nothing in recent years has so stirred the white people of this country as the "social equality" dinner given in New York on Monday night week under the auspices of the Cosmopolitan club.

The purpose of the dinner, and of the movement of which it is a part, was, frankly and confessedly, to break down the social barriers between the two races, and the advocacy of intermarriage, expressed by whites and blacks alike at this remarkable dinner, was greeted with the loudest enthusiasm of the evening.

There were ninety-three people at the dinner, the proportion of negroes being about two to one, while among the whites were a large number of white women, affiliated with "settlement" work and socialism.

The seating arrangements were so devised that a white woman invariably sat between negro men.

HANGED AT DARLINGTON.

Gaddy Graham Pays Penalty for Killing Furman Moody.

Gaddy Graham, colored, was hanged at Darlington Friday for the murder of Furman Moody on the night of Nov. 18, 1907. The hanging took place at noon and there were few persons present. Among those who witnessed the hanging were the father, brother and uncle of the murdered man. Just before the drop fell Graham made a statement, admitting that he was guilty of stealing and lying. He said that he hated to be hanged for murder, but that he was prepared for the inevitable.

On the night of Nov. 18, 1907, Furman Moody, who had been employed as manager on Mr. Williamson's plantation, went hunting. While passing by a corn field on the place he heard what he thought was some one breaking corn. He hailed and was answered: "I am Isaiah Bostick, don't shoot. I surrender." Immediately he was fired upon, the wounds causing his death some days afterwards in Charleston, whither he had been carried in order to get medical attention at the hospital.

Isaiah Bostick was afterwards arrested and so was Gaddy Graham, who was put in jail to answer to the charge of having killed Moody. It was found that Bostick was not in any way implicated; his name was given Moody by Gaddy in order to deceive him as to who was in the field. Gaddy had tried to cover his tracks in every way but was caught and at the trial the testimony of a woman who had gone with him in the wagon to steal the corn corroborated other testimony and Gaddy was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, May 1, 1908.

BOLD THIEVES.

Bound and Gagged Messenger and Looted the Safe.

"After a desperate battle with two robbers, the messenger" in charge of the express car of the New York-St. Louis express of the Pennsylvania road, was bound and gagged, tossed into a corner, and left there, while the intruders looted the safe in the car of four bags of currency and gold and then signalled the engineer to stop. When the train slowed down the men jumped off the car and escaped.

In trying to ascertain the cause of the signal to stop, the train crew found the car door open and the messenger inside. According to the messenger's story, he was busily engaged as the train left the union station at Pittsburgh, Pa., at 10:15 p. m. Without warning he was attacked, and at Carnegie, eight miles from Pittsburgh, the stop signal was given and the men got away.

TILLMAN TO RETURN HOME.

The Senator Left the Sanatorium on Last Saturday.

Senator Tillman's condition is so much improved that he has returned to his home at Trenton. He will continue to rest, remaining quietly at home until about June 1, when he expects to sail for Europe. This will be good news to the many friends of the Senator, who hope that he will soon be entirely recovered so as he will be able to return to his duties in the Senate, where he is so much missed.

SNOW AND SLEET

Fell in Several of the Northern States on Last Thursday.

Following snow during the morning hours, Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity was visited by a thunder storm, which caused much damage. Two North Side houses were struck by lightning and set on fire. Much apprehension is felt as to the effect of the snow on fruit trees. The snowfall in the suburban districts was particularly heavy. Snow also fell at Erie, Pa., Jonesville and Cleveland, Ohio.

THEY WERE HUNG

Toland Brothers Pay Death Penalty for Awful Crime.

AN ORDERLY CROWD

Of About Four Hundred Witnessed the Execution in the Lexington Jail

Yard—Both Were Hanged From the Same Scaffold.—They Held Firmly to Their Former Story of the Murder.

At Lexington on Friday Ned and Brack Toland paid the penalty of death for the murder of Mrs. Paul Ellisor on February 26. They died at a few minutes past twelve o'clock, both being hanged from the same gallows. "I am ready to die and tell everybody to meet me in heaven," were the parting words of each. To the last they held to their former story of the crime as they told it on the witness stand at Lexington on March 12.

The negroes met death with scarcely a tremor. The eyes of Brack, the younger of the boys, displayed a slight moistness. The cunning, instinctively criminal Ned shed not a tear and he met death with apparently as little concern as if it were the most commonplace thing. The boys stood erect while the black caps were being adjusted and very calmly held their heads in position for the sheriff to arrange the ropes about their necks.

Ignorant, depraved, they died without possibly a true realization of the horrible and atrocious crime which they had committed. The hundreds who witnessed the execution from housetops, trees, fences, etc., firmly believed that justice was being meted out to them, but not one would have deigned deny them the privilege of feeling that "all is right with God."

The trap was sprung at 11:55 a. m., and in 11 minutes Ned was pronounced dead and in two minutes more the last bit of life left the body of Brack. They died from strangulation. As the bodies dropped they swung around for a few seconds and then all was still.

It was thought that Brack was killed instantly, his body hanging perfectly motionless, with not a twitch of the hands or feet. Ned's feet and hands drew up and relaxed repeatedly and he died with a struggle. Full six minutes had elapsed when Brack showed signs of life and then his fingers began to twitch and once or twice his feet drew up before his body again became motionless.

Dr. E. P. Derrick, country physician, Dr. J. P. Drafts of Barre, Dr. L. B. Etheridge of Leesville and Dr. R. E. Methas of Irmo, constantly examined the bodies at 12:06 Ned was pronounced dead. At 12:08 Brack was pronounced dead. They were allowed to remain suspended in the air until 12:20, when both bodies were cut down and placed in cheap pine coffins furnished by the county. No one claimed the bodies and at 4 o'clock Sheriff Corley turned them over to Mr. B. D. Clark, coroner, and Mr. Geo. H. Koon, county supervisor, and they were taken to the potter's field and buried without ceremony.

AS IF BY MAGIC.

Blind and Deaf Man Has His Hearing and Sight Restored.

At Chicago a supposed deaf and blind mendicant, who had been arrested was fined \$30 and costs by Judge Wells. As if by magic the man's hearing and eyesight were restored and he took \$80 from one of his pockets and counted out the amount of the fine. He was then searched by the police and a bank book showing a deposit of \$1,452 was found. "You won't need these cards which tell of your lost hearing and poor eyesight since both have been restored," the court remarked, and the pasteboard was destroyed.

THREE SAFES BLOWN.

Safe Robbers Made a Good Haul at Hartwell, Ga.

Safe robbers visited Hartwell, Ga., about one o'clock Thursday morning. The postoffice was opened and robbed of \$50 in money and about \$1,000 in stamps. None of the mails were molested. The safe was blown open with nitro glycerine. The Southern express office was also visited and the safes blown. The express money orders were tossed about the place. It is believed about \$200 was secured there.

DESPERATE BATTLE.

One Man Kills Another After Being Shot Down.

Dr. J. E. Garrison, shot and killed J. D. Williams, an electrician for the Consolidated Coal Company, at Flat Creek, Ala., in a duel in the public road. Previous trouble had existed between the men about family affairs and when Williams saw Garrison he asked him to wait a few minutes, and securing a pistol, shot Garrison down. While on the ground, the latter shot Williams to death. Garrison is dangerously wounded.